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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/752,962	12/29/2000	Terry June Linsey	LOT9-2000-0029 US1	9960
27085	7590	03/09/2005	EXAMINER	
IBM CORPORATION			VU, KIEU D	
LOTUS SOFTWARE				
ONE ROGERS STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02142			2173	

DATE MAILED: 03/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/752,962	LINSEY ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kieu D Vu	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 October 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-19 and 21 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-19 and 21 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-13 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grau et al ("Grau", USP 5910803) and Salas et al ("Salas", USP 6314408).

Regarding claims 1 and 19, Grau teaches a method for browsing comprising the steps of presenting a user interface (col 1, lines 63-67) on a searchable object (col 2, lines 12-14); responsive to said opening in said interface a main window 600 selectively including context resulting from entry of a search of a selectable object, presenting a quick browse selector 615 and results of said search in a main window 600 (col 2, lines 9-18), responsive to user selection of said quick browse selector, searching said selectable object to generate a set of hits (maps), creating a set of links (a list of map names) to said of hits (maps) to control said main window without losing context (col 7, lines 52-53), displaying said context in a separate quick browse window within said main window in a simpler format (left pane 610 in Fig 6), with an entry (map name) in said separate quick browse window for each item in said set of hits (maps) ; and responsive to user selection of an item (name of a desired map) in said quick browse window, displaying in said main window an object (desired map) linked to said item (600 in Fig. 6). Grau differs from the claim in that Grau does not explicitly teach that this method of browsing can be applied in collaboration space. However, such feature is

known in the art as taught by Salas. Salas teaches a collaborative work environment which comprises a browser for browsing and displaying links (Fig. 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Grau and Salas before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the browsing method using quick browse window taught by Grau to include Salas' collaboration environment with the motivation being to obtain a management tool which can be managed by multiple users in collaboration environment and which can quickly and efficiently display search results to members.

Regarding claim 2, Salas teaches the step of organizing said collaboration space according to an object model selectively including room (eRoom), folder (col 6, line 49), page (col 4, lines 63-64), member (col 3, line 2).

Regarding claim 3, Grau teaches that the simpler format being a hypertext markup language format (link).

Regarding claim 4, Salas teaches the implementing as a room (eRoom) in said collaboration space.

Regarding claim 5, Grau teaches the implementing said quick browse selector as a remote control selector in a search results window (search and display the desired map).

Regarding claim 6, Grau teaches, responsive to user selection of a link (map name) to a target page (a desired map) in said quick browse window 615, of reloading said main window with said target page (the desired map).

Regarding claim 7, Salas teaches the displaying changes (col 16, lines 29-33).

Regarding claims 8-9, Grau teaches enabling random access browsing of links (according to user's desire).

Regarding claim 10, Grau teaches a site map (line 66 of col 7 to line 3 of col 8).

Regarding claim 11, Grau teaches the step of generating said site map as a simple rendering of an access controlled table of context hierarchy (line 66 of col 7 to line 3 of col 8).

Regarding claim 12, Grau teaches the steps of displaying said quick browse window in minimal screen space 610 while said user browses target pages and allowing said user to see and access local settings of said target page so as to display context of said target page (col 12, lines 10-21).

Regarding claim 13, Grau teaches that said context includes location.

3. Claims 14-18 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grau, Salas, and Rodden et al ("Rodden", USP 6473102).

Regarding claim 14, Grau teaches a method for browsing comprising the steps of presenting a user interface (col 1, lines 63-67) on a searchable object (col 2, lines 12-14); providing in a main window 600 in said interface a quick browse selector 615; responsive to user selection of said quick browse selector, searching said searchable object to generate a set of hits (maps), creating a set of links (a list of map names) to said of hits (maps) to control said main window without losing context (col 7, lines 52-53), displaying said context in a separate quick browse window within said main window in a simpler format (left pane 610 in Fig 6), with an entry (map name) in said separate quick browse window for each item in said set of hits (maps) ; and responsive to user selection of an item (name of a desired map) in said quick browse window, displaying in

said main window an object (desired map) linked to said item (600 in Fig. 6). Grau differs from the claim in that Grau does not explicitly teach that this method of browsing can be applied in collaboration space. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Salas. Salas teaches a collaborative work environment which comprises a browser for browsing and displaying links (Fig. 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Grau and Salas before him at the time the invention was made, to apply the browsing method using quick browse window taught by Grau in Salas collaboration environment with the motivation being to quickly and efficiently display search results to members. Grau does not teach that the separate quick browse window can be floating. However, the feature of floating window is known in the art as taught by Rodden. Rodden teaches a method for automatically resizing and repositioning windows in response to changes in display. Rodden further teaches a floating window 42 which always appears in the foreground of the user interface (col 3, lines 46-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Grau and Rodden before him at the time the invention was made, to apply the window floating feature taught by Rodden in the quick browser window taught by Grau with the motivation being to enable the system to always display the quick browser window on top of any other windows so that the user can quickly conveniently access the quick browser window.

Regarding claim 15, Salas teaches the step of organizing said collaboration space according to an object model selectively including room (eRoom), folder (col 6, line 49), page (col 4, lines 63-64), member (col 3, line 2).

Regarding claim 16, Salas teaches the search (col 10, lines 58-60) and the changes (col 16, lines 29-33).

Regarding claim 17, Salas teaches the help (Fig. 12).

Regarding claim 18, Grau teaches the opening of quick browse window (615 in Fig. 6).

Regarding claim 21, Grau teaches presenting an interface (col 1, lines 63-67) which includes a search selector (col 2, lines 12-14), responsive to user selection of said search selector and entry of a search argument, search and generate a first set of hits (maps), selectively presenting said first set of hits and a quick browse selector 615 to said user in a main window 600; responsive to said user selecting said quick browse selector, selectively presenting to said user in a window 615 of said interface said first set of hits as selector items (map names) and responsive to said user selecting a selector item (name of a map) in said window, presenting to said user in said main window an object linked to said selector item (map) while maintaining said selector item in said window (see Fig. 6). Grau does not teach the searching and generating hits for new elements. However, this feature is old and known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Grau before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the mapping tool taught by Grau to include the searching and generating hits for new items with the motivation being to present to users new and updated maps. Grau does not explicitly teach that this method of browsing can be applied in collaboration space. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Salas. Salas teaches a collaborative work environment which comprises a browser for browsing and displaying links (Fig. 10). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Grau and Salas before him at the time the invention was made, to apply the browsing method using quick browse window taught by Grau in Salas collaboration environment with the motivation being to quickly and efficiently display search results to members. Grau does not teach that the separate quick browse window can be floating. However, the feature of floating window is known in the art as taught by Rodden. Rodden teaches a method for automatically resizing and repositioning windows in response to changes in display. Rodden further teaches a floating window 42 which always appears in the foreground of the user interface (col 3, lines 46-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Grau and Rodden before him at the time the invention was made, to apply the window floating feature taught by Rodden in the quick browser window taught by Grau with the motivation being to enable the system to always display the quick browser window on top of any other windows so that the user can quickly conveniently access the quick browser window.

4. Response to Applicant's arguments filed on 10/05/04.

In response to Applicant's argument that "It is apparent that from an examination of Figure 6.....As previously described, applicants' quick browse selector is selector which is presented in a main window which a user may click to open a quick browse window," it is noted that this limitation is not claimed.

In response to Applicant's argument that "Grau's browser 615 is not such a selector," it is noted that browser 615 is provided to display a list of map names, which, when selected, "allows a user to easily switch between maps of interest" (col 7, lines 52-59), therefore, browser 615 can be reasonably interpreted as a quick browse selector.

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Applicant's disagrees lists of map names can be interpreted as set of links.

Examiner notes that this interpretation is reasonable since Grau teaches "the browser navigation facility allows a user to easily switch between maps of interest by selecting the name of a desired map" (col 7, lines 55-57). From this teaching, it is clear that the name of a map functions a link to the corresponding map.

In response to Applicant's argument that "no teaching of opening left pane 610 responsive to a user selecting a quick browse selector..." it is noted that the claims does not claim quick browse window is opened upon selection of quick browse selector. Instead, claim 1 cites "responsive to user selection of said quick browse selector,displaying said context in a separate quick browse window..." It is clear that "displaying" in a quick browse window is different than "opening" a quick browse window.

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kieu D. Vu. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4057.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca, can be reached at 571-272-4048.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

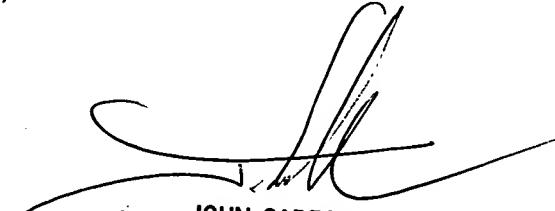
703-872-9306

and / or:

571-273-4057 (use this FAX #, only after approval by Examiner, for "INFORMAL" or "DRAFT" communication. Examiners may request that a formal paper / amendment be faxed directly to them on occasions).

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kieu D. Vu



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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